

Community-led reuse of resources

Information for community groups and social enterprises setting up projects to reuse surplus building materials and products



Local United – diffusing practical initiatives in response to climate change and peak oil

Local United brings together and supports community activists who are setting up social enterprises to address the challenges of peak oil and climate change. We aim to speed up the rate at which good ideas are adopted by community groups motivated to build low-carbon economies.

Initially eight 'diffusion packs' have been produced which offer practical suggestions for setting up initiatives in the following areas:

Energy Farms	Community-led Food Initiatives
Community-led Hydro Initiatives	Sustainable Community loan Fund
Community-led Wind power	Community-led Reuse of Resources
Energy Performance Energy Services Company	Community-led Transport Initiatives

NESTA provided funding for the development and dissemination of these information packs which have been written and reviewed by people with first-hand knowledge of the community and climate action sectors they work in. Often the authors will have been involved in the conception of the project idea and in many cases they would now be regarded as experts in their fields. Biographies will soon be available on our websites

All of these packs are intended as on-going 'works-in-progress'. We are hoping that other groups working in these areas will add in their experience. In time they will build into a comprehensive library of good practice case studies. They will become a source of inspiration to community groups. They will provide information on motivational projects which have been carried out by other community groups and they will act as a directional tool to help communities who are ready to take action, to do just that.

These packs are offered to groups who are interested in setting up social enterprises in these areas. They can be downloaded from the many partner websites.

Of course, any information provided is only as up to date as the day it goes to print. Many of the specific examples have worked so well because of the people involved, the skills they possess or the resources that were available to them. Thus these examples will predominantly serve as an inspirational call to arms. However, many of the packs contain useful 'how to' guides, copies of legal templates or list of regulations, all of which may be useful to community groups wishing to set out on their own project. All of the packs contain notes or links on where to find more help.

Feedback on these packs is continually being sought. Community groups who have used the packs to support their own projects are very welcome, and indeed are invited, to provide information on how useful the packs have been, what other information we should be providing or any other feedback which may help us to improve these in the future.

Local United is keen to work with other groups and organisations active in these areas who may be interested in offering the diffusion packs through their websites. We are also actively seeking funding to follow up these packs with a mentoring/buddying system which will provide additional support to emerging social enterprises.

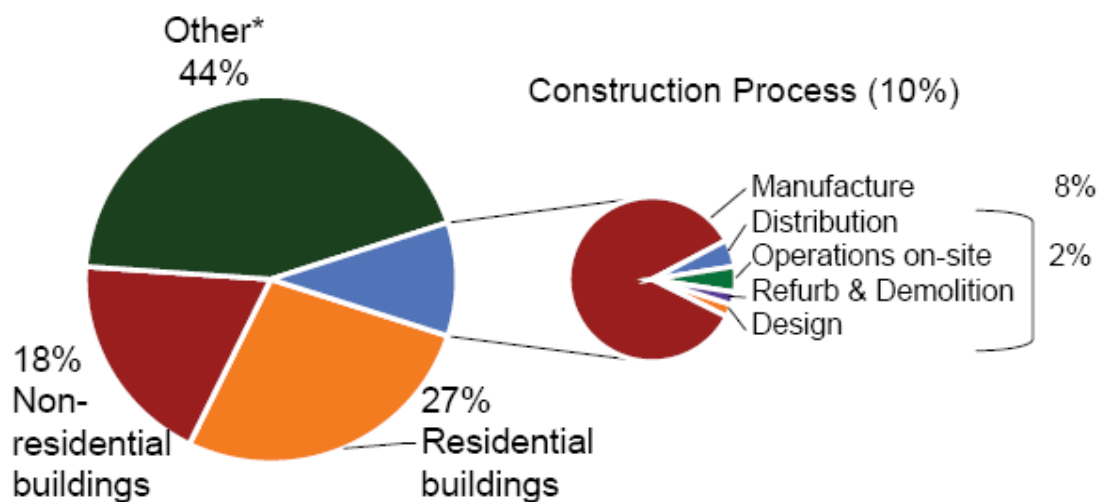
Diffusion Pack for a ReLY (Reuse it Yourself) Centre

STRATEGY

This document provides a pack of information for an organisation seeking to establish a social enterprise to set up a reuse centre for building products. The main outcome of the centre is to reduce the climate impact of the 'embodied energy' used to make building products, especially those used in building our homes. This may be a community group wanting to start an enterprise or an existing enterprise looking to expand what it wants to achieve.

Why focus on reusing building products?

The building industry accounts for at least 10% of UK climate emissions, which is 1-2 tonnes CO₂ emissions per person each year. However, there is still very little support for reuse in the waste sector in general and ways of avoiding construction waste to landfill beyond crushing and burning the waste produced. There is also an opportunity to widen the definition of 'zero carbon homes' to also include the energy used to build and maintain our homes, their contents, and the wider built environment.



Source DECC, National Communication, Carbon Trust Report, BIS estimates

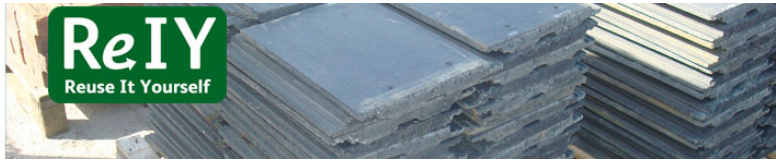
Figure 1 – The Direct and Indirect CO₂ emissions of Construction in the UK

Taken from the Low Carbon Construction Innovation and Growth Team's Final Report, p21 (see <http://www.bis.gov.uk/assets/biscore/business-sectors/docs/l/10-1266-low-carbon-construction-igt-final-report.pdf>).

The sustainability value of such a venture is also recognised in the first Energy Descent Action Plan for Kinsale (<http://transitionculture.org/wp-content/uploads/KinsaleEnergyDescentActionPlan.pdf>), which led to the Transition Towns movement. This plan proposes that a sustainability centre that provides training and a sustainable building code are both introduced. These aims combine in the reuse centre concept set out here.



Introduction to ReIY



ReIY - **Reuse It Yourself** –is currently an informal UK-wide network of building material reuse centres. These follow the principles of the National Wood Recycling Centres and furniture reuse projects – but aim to act as hubs to co-locate different enterprises and include training. These are social enterprises¹ which collect excess construction materials and sell them on.

It is a community initiative aiming to scale-up and replicate reuse in the UK, following on from what is already happening in the US, where there are around 700 stores in the Building Material Reuse Association. Many of these are run as Habitat for Humanity *ReStores* with surplus income used to build houses for the homeless. In Lane County one charity, St Vincent de Paul runs eight large reuse warehouses and a car park. It reuses building materials, deconstructs mattresses across nine stores with a turnover of around \$20m and around \$7m surplus reinvested into social housing and to deliver services and training (see www.svdp.us). This enterprise combines reuse at scale with remanufacturing, training and social outcomes.

Benefits can include:

- creating new jobs and helping economic regeneration (typically 1 job in landfill per 10,000 tonnes of waste per year can be replaced by 25 jobs in reuse and remanufacturing²).
- reducing waste to landfill, landfill costs and fly tipping (over 1000 tonnes of waste diverted from landfill by the Glasgow project in the first 9 months, typically we expect an established project to take up to 500 tonnes of reusable items each year).
- reducing CO2 emissions. (will depend on type and mix of products and materials – but as a guide is typically 0.5-1 tonne embodied CO2 per tonne of waste avoided)

ReIY could also mean:

- ReInvent Yourself (training and creating new skills and green jobs)
- ReInspire your community. The centre can act as a hub to help foster other sustainability projects and share knowledge and ideas in a local area, between both residents and organisations (e.g. public sector, businesses and voluntary sector).

It is designed as an entrepreneurial initiative, so each store will be part of a national ReIY network, (for sharing and lesson learning, training and job creation contracts etc) which would be part of the existing ReAlliance (national reuse) network, but will be operated and run locally.

¹ A social enterprise can be a business with social aims (e.g. a member of the Social Firms UK network) or a not-for-profit business or charity. The aims of the ReIY social enterprise are set out in the ReIY Charter document.

² Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions: Taking sustainable use of resources forward: A Thematic Strategy on the prevention and recycling of waste (21.12.05)
<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2005:0666:FIN:EN:PDF>



Aims

The overall aims of ReLY are as follows:

- **Scale up Reuse.** To increase the total amount of reuse in the UK by expanding into one area where there is currently limited reuse occurring – surplus building materials from construction, refurbishment and DIY/small building sites.
- **Reuse building products locally.** As building products are bigger than what is normally found in charity shops, setting up projects to reuse building products will need bigger centres for reuse, thus can act as a hub to co-locate and reduce costs for existing reuse projects (e.g. furniture, white goods, bric-a-brac, scrap store).

Outcomes – Social and Environmental

Reuse sits above recycling on the waste hierarchy (reduce-reuse-recycle-energy recovery-disposal); it cuts an eco-footprint by reducing the impacts of virgin resource extraction and saves all the embodied carbon of what is reused (crushing bricks only saves 5% of the carbon to make them, recycling glass around 30%). However, the main beneficiaries of a reuse centre are often the people. Social services are greater than the ecosystem services delivered! Sector research shows most projects are set up first to alleviate poverty, and then to provide training and work experience – while environmental benefit is important, waste reduction ranks third in terms of motivation for the successful projects that exist across London after these social aims (see Figure 3, <http://legacy.london.gov.uk/gla/publications/environment/reuse-fullreport.pdf>). Successful projects have been designed around these aims. This includes successful reuse at scale in the US (see below).

A Successful US Model for Reuse Centres: Large, Not-for-Profit, led by Social Aims

There are over 500 stores that reuse surplus building materials in the US. Over 200 of these are run by Habitat for Humanity. Many employ homeless people to provide a back-to-work experience. In Madison, Wisconsin 15 houses were built for the homeless from the store's surplus over 5 years, and priority of occupation went to those working there. Community Campus 87 has spent 25 years running a similar project in the north east of England – providing training in new skills to people to retrofit empty homes, which it then rents to them and uses this money to fund new void purchases (see <http://www.communitycampus87.co.uk/>).

St Vincent de Paul in Lane County, US (with a population similar to that of Cardiff) runs 8 reuse stores and has an annual turnover of \$25m and a surplus to the community of \$8m each year. Reuse charities deconstruct over 100,000 beds each year in the US but this is still rare in the UK. Stage sets and costumes on Broadway are generally made from reused materials because a warehouse was donated by the New York waste department (see www.mfta.org).

Introduction to the Generic Business Plan for the UK (produced in 2008)

Particular aspects that have made the success of reuse possible in the US are that reuse is cheaper than recycling for companies as reuse to not-for-profit organisations can be offset against tax liability, land is cheaper and buildings are made of wood so can be deconstructed.



In England there is a tax incentive for charities to occupy empty warehouses, as charities have an 80% exemption (not in Scotland), high density urban areas with significant redevelopment, refurbishment and strip-out of existing buildings and the well established Furniture Reuse Network (see www.frn.org.uk). By occupying the premises the landlord can reduce his business rate payments so may be able to offer a reduced or zero rent – at least for the initial year of the business which will help reduce start-up costs (see www.meanwhile.org.uk to download legal agreement).

A basic business plan has been produced for the UK based on study of the reuse charities in the UK and six year cash flow and operational structure of the ReStore in Madison, Wisconsin in the US. This business plan is downloadable at www.reiy.net. Key points are summarised as follows:

- The concept is to collect a large variety of building products from sites – but focus on those items that can be accumulated and sold easily. The aim is to have a high throughput of saleable lower value items rather than a low rate of sale of higher value items (architectural salvage) or low rate of sale of lower value items because there is a wide and unpredictable selection of goods (junk shop). Therefore a minimum size of 10-20,000 sqft is proposed.
- The project is based around a large warehouse with some external space (parking, containers). A piece of land without fencing is not considered appropriate. A warehouse allows remanufacture, refurbishment and sales to happen all year round – although limited sales in November – February is normal.
- Location is important but a town centre location is not expected.
- This enterprise cannot work with its own buildings and land at corporate rents. It either needs additional enterprise income (such as architectural salvage or training), subsidised rent or grant support
- It can attract an 80% exemption from rates if set up as a charity, so that is recommended.
- It should charge for collections but only collect items that can be sold for reuse (timber for recycling is an exception).
- It will probably need additional income above collection and sales of reused items. Sales of eco-products and training is proposed.
- The financial model shows the project starting with a focus on a limited range of product (e.g. timber and bricks), expanding its product range once sales are established in years 2-3 to be financially sustainable after 5 years. For details of the financial model see the business plan document.
- An upfront grant/financial support of around £100,000 is expected. This does not include reduction in rent value.
- The financial model could be viewed by an existing not-for-profit enterprise as a strategy to expand from a current product range (e.g. wood recycling, scrap store, paint recycling or furniture) to create a larger enterprise.
- The model does not explore the viability of different forms of training – but budgets for training/social outcomes to have a net contribution may help the enterprise become financially self sufficient. Therefore, the financial model does not include for volunteer coordinator funding which will enable the enterprise to provide employment for those Not in Education, Employment or Training, or support those with mental or physical disability. Activities like this will help a centre's viability but are not necessarily essential in the business plan, which is designed as a template to secure a site.



Minimising Risks

- *All parts of enterprise contribute financially:* This enterprise is the establishment of a number of different operations – reuse collections, retail store, training/volunteer management. To limit risks these are considered to all be managed as profit centres. This may be carried out by one organisation in partnership (e.g. Green-Works sub-contracts warehousing and collections of its office furniture reuse operation in London to First Fruit, social enterprise warehousing organisation). However, it is noted that benefits from training should be designed to be retained within the organisation not received by a third-party, such as a local college.
- *Collections too expensive:* ReLY do not propose free collections as this leaves the savings with the organisation served and additional costs borne by the enterprise. Some companies/councils etc. may expect free collections. Collections that require quick sales of product at a high value increase risk.
- *Collections of hazardous materials:* See draft collection flyer for an indication of products to be collected. Items such as bags of plaster or cement or plasterboard (as it costs to dispose of if damaged, and is easily damaged) should *only* be collected if there is a pre-agreed immediate sale (such as contract to supply products to a local training college) as they will become hazardous waste and incur disposal costs otherwise. Collections from demolition sites should only be carried out if asbestos training has been undertaken and items collected require no reprocessing, which could invalidate the waste permit.
- *Sufficient sales of product:* Product sales should be established and secured for product lines as the business expands to collect a wider variety of product. Contracts with construction colleges, with projects to retrofit empty homes/voids, regular purchases from a number of small builders to buy pallets etc. will help increase the throughput of product through the warehouse. Some items may be refurbished, refinished (e.g. timber re-planed) or remanufactured (e.g. making bird or bat boxes) to supply an existing market or increase sales value. This will also increase volunteer/trainee opportunities.

ReLY Network and IP

BioRegional have supported initial ReLY centres in Croydon (in partnership with ARC: www.arc-croydon.org.uk) called Re:BUILD South London, Scotland (branded www.yooz.me) and Kent (see www.concepttraining.co.uk). BioRegional is committed to sharing the business concept in the public domain and brand/operational aspects within a collaborative network. Enterprises can then use the ReLY brand for their own store and/or market themselves as part of the ReLY network. For further details contact BioRegional at the address below.



OPERATIONS

Securing a site / site agreement

This is a major constraint to new projects. A site of 10-20,000 sqft is needed to start a ReLY project – smaller sites will only allow a limited product range to be undertaken such as furniture (see www.frn.org.uk), scrapstore model (www.childrensscrapstore.co.uk) or timber products (see www.communitywoodrecycling.org.uk).

A site may be a not-for-profit social enterprise that is connected to a for-profit business, such as a construction training centre (see www.concepttraining.co.uk in Ashford) or architectural salvage operation (www.salvoweb.com for limited listing). It could also be set up to act as a hub for sustainable business training and networking in the local area, with agreement to sub-let some space to other enterprises. This concept, described as a Sustainable Living Centre has been trialled as www.bricksandbread.com and will be available as a social franchise from early 2011.

A site is generally required at sub-market rent or purchase within the limits of finance available.

- A reasonable lease agreement, such as 5 years with a 3 year break clause is considered as a practical minimum for a new project.
- A second site may be taken out at a short term lease as set out at www.meanwhile.org.uk. This is not considered practicable for a main site but could be useful to increase storage space in the short term, as agreed between Newbury Community Furniture Project and the landlord of the industrial estate (New Greenham Park) which their main site is located in (see http://www.cfpnewbury.org/general_upload/annual_report.pdf). See a draft site lease agreement at <http://www.meanwhile.org.uk/useful-info/view/legal>.
- Some sites are secured from local authorities. A map of unused brown field sites for London can be found at <http://www.londonbrownfieldsites.org/Content/database.aspx>.
- Local authorities often own lots of properties. Some of which may be empty. A local council will have access to the record of all its assets and may be able to provide useful to support to find and secure an appropriate local site.
- There is often greater security if a site is owned by the community organisation. Assets can be 'quirked' or transferred from private to public sector. The Development Trust Association has an Asset Transfer Unit that can help with this process if appropriate <http://atu.org.uk/>.

Planning Permission

This is similar to that required for a salvage company or furniture reuse charity. As these are reuse not waste businesses they do not need to be designated as waste sites by the local council. However, permission for vehicle movements (e.g. 7.5 tonne truck) and retail from sites will restrict potential to be located in industrial parks or residential areas.

Marketing

Opportunities will include the following:

- A launch event – preferably held in the period from March to October so it ties in with the 'DIY season'
- Business cards and flyers to contractors. Referrals from contractors already served by other ReLY centres through the network.



- Construction training events, such as Site Waste Management Training and via existing training providers
- Contacts with clients, which could be local councils (to term maintenance contractors), housing associations (to contractors used for new build and refurbishment) and trade associations (e.g. Federation of Master Builders, local ICE/RIBA branch).
- Promotion through sustainability networks and local councils. It is useful to agree co-promotion with existing reuse enterprises (e.g. charity shops, furniture reuse) and through regional networks, such as part of the London Reuse Network.

Training

The ReLY centre is designed to be reuse-led with training as an integral part of achieving financial sustainability. Two distinct aspects of training are included in the centre:

1. Training opportunities for those out of work, education or training.

The store will undertake a level of volunteers/trainees who will gain experience of employment and gain skills in a trade through working at the centre. To gain work on a construction site in the UK as a self-employed person (which is around 90% of the construction industry) requires a CSCS card (basic health and safety and site access qualification – see <http://www.cscs.uk.com/>) and an NVQ or similar. The store will take new-starts on and give them the training needed to enter employment in the construction sector. The ReLY network can offer support in setting up and accrediting as a training provider. While employment of those who are volunteers / on New Deal etc is expected, the delivery of NVQ training is considered as something for year 2 of operations – to introduce once reuse collections and sales have been established.

2. Acting as a Training Centre for Sustainable Living/Business/Construction

Training in reuse and effective/advanced 'site waste management' to construction firms will encourage firms to use the reuse service that the centre offers. Training in eco-building and sustainable 'retrofit' (to improve energy efficiency of existing homes) will help increase footfall of potential ReLY customers into the centre. Both of these training courses can be offered with courses already developed (see www.concepttraining.org.uk for reuse course, see <http://www.parityprojects.com/course-modules.htm> who have developed the first suite of BTEC modules for low energy refurbishment in the UK). The Bricks and Bread enterprise is a good example of where this has been successfully undertaken and they have a social franchise for the replication of this aspect and included a much wider range of training courses and business engagement (see www.bricksandbread.com).



SUPPORT

Legal and Compliance:

1. There is a need to inform the Environment Agency to confirm that the plans comply with legislation. Details of how this have been done for the RE:BUILD centre in Croydon are included below.
2. Warranty for reuse. Generally this is not a problem, even for reclaimed rather than surplus new materials. For details see the WRAP Reclaimed Building Products Guide, page 10 (see www.wrap.org.uk/document.rm?id=5259).

Health and Safety and Operations Management

It is important that a site complies with H&S management and all persons employed operate in a safe way. This aspect is not a show stopper but must be budgeted for and be included in operations management plans

Pricing Structure – Collections and Sales

A standard pricing structure for collections has been adopted for the initial ReLY centres and wood recycling projects across the UK. This is around £15/cubic metre for timber and £20/tonne for mixed/bulky/heavy materials. A minimum collection of 1-1.5 tonnes is proposed at around £30. The collections are managed so that they cover their own costs. Collections are proposed at this standard rate across the UK, consistent with the approach taken by furniture reuse operations and community wood recycling enterprises. The aim of the collections pricing is to cover collection costs while remaining competitive (slightly cheaper) than skip hire.

Collections from further away will receive higher charges – or be limited to cases where there the collection costs can be easily recovered through product sales.

Items will be generally priced cheaper for sale than wholesale builders merchant prices for surplus new products (to attract business and recover costs). Items that do not sell after a certain period of time may be further discounted to ensure that warehouse space is continually freed up to receive new collections.

Contact for support: Jonathan Essex, jonathan.essex@bioregional.com, 0208 404 4249.

Attachments/supplements

- Generic Business Plan – available to download at www.reiy.net.
- 1. ReLY Principles
- 2. Consideration for Waste Management
- 3. Draft collection flyer



Supporting Document 1 - ReLY Principles

ReLY stores aim to create a financially sustainable business by

- Selling high quality affordable surplus building products to the builders and DIYers
- [Partner with the construction industry to support companies reduce carbon emissions, waste and resource depletion.](#)
- Provide genuine chances to gain skills and meaningful employment enabling everyone to make a positive contribution to the local economy.

Members of the National ReLY Network have pledged a commitment to these guiding principles/ objectives that define an ReLY Store.

1. **Not for Profit:** Operational surplus shall be reinvested in the enterprise.
 2. **Committed to People:** Providing training, vocational development and meaningful occupation.
 3. **Committed to the reduction of waste and carbon emissions:** Always pursuing reuse above recycling
 4. **Minimise Mileage:** Operated locally to maximise carbon emissions savings. The emissions due to transport distance are kept lower than embodied carbon of the product.
 5. **Committed to Quality:** Provide a professional collection service and retail high quality products.
 6. **Committed to Collaboration:** Distinct from, and not impacting on, the viability of any existing architectural salvage, wood recycling and social enterprise operations by focussing on lower value reclaimed and unused excess materials. This means stores will trade as 'local as possible' – rather than compete with other members of the network across a larger area.
 7. **Committed to the Network:** Contributing to the national ReLY network, relevant regional reuse networks and supporting other members.
-



Supporting Document 2 – Considerations for waste management

This section summarises current waste management legislation and its implications for Building Materials Reuse Centres.

For specific guidance on permits and exemptions, the Environment Agency recommend that individual projects should speak with their local EA environment officer as they sort out the permits and licensing for each site. These are generally not a problem and were given for the Croydon site without any delay.

However, we advise that it is best not to use a waste exception as the basis for operation as this may lead items collected to be classified as waste, which means that they then must then be reclassified as products for resale. So, items received are classified as donations with collection charges made seeking to cover the collection costs alone. This has been documented for collections to the Croydon project with 'material transfer notes' when goods are received. These are not used as a legal requirement but as a way of creating an auditable process and to track goods through the store.

Summary

The law classifies materials that are to be discarded as waste (according to the EA, you can only recycle something that is classified as waste).

In the first instance, this is the key point for a ReLY store to intervene. Ideally a construction site should set aside reusable products in a designated area for reuse collection. By doing so, the materials are never discarded and are less likely to need to be treated as a waste. This is particularly the case for surplus (unused) materials.

Contractors may require a Waste Transfer Notice, which means they become waste. Where materials have been used (opened packs, offcuts, and reclaimed) they are also more likely to need to be treated as a waste at the point of collection.

ReLY centres should explore registering for a waste carriers certificate or exemption (see transport section below) for vehicles and a simple exemption, under paragraph 15 (see below), for the handling and storage facilities.

Any ReLY activities working with waste are regulated under **Environmental Permitting Regulations**³. An ReLY store will either need a permit or an exemption for both material storage and material transport. .

1. Exemptions for Waste Operations

Some waste operations are exempt from the need to have an Environmental Permit, but they do still need to be registered. Exemptions are either simple or complex. Simple exemptions are considered low risk, they need to be registered with the EA, but do not cost. This is the category that is expected for ReLY, and was the case for registering the ReLY South London store.

Simple exemptions

Simple exemptions may apply to the following ReLY activities:

³ These have replaced Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations.



■ Paragraph	■ What it says	■ Applicability
■ 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Beneficial use of waste ■ Allows waste items and materials to be put to use without further treatment provided their use does not also involve their disposal ■ Allows storage of the recovered objects and materials prior to them being put back into use ■ This exemption cannot be used where the type of activity is already covered by other exemptions with restricted limits i.e. Paragraphs 7, 9, 10, 11, 19 or 25 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Only applicable if paragraph 11 is not applicable
■ 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Storage of waste in a secure place ■ Applicable types of waste for ReLY: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 17 01 01 to 17 08 02 except for 17 03 02, 17 05 04, 17 05 06 and 17 05 08 (non-hazardous construction and demolition waste articles which are to be used for construction work and are capable of being used in their existing state.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <100 tonnes, <12 months ■ 15 01 09, 17 02 01, 17 02 04*, 20 01 37*, 20 01 38 (wood including telegraph poles and railway sleepers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <100 tonnes, <12 months ■ 20 01 27*, 20 01 28 (paints (excluding specialist and industrial paints, wood preservatives, aerosol and spray paints, inks, adhesives and resins) pending re-use of the paint) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <10,000 tonnes, <6 months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applicable
■ 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Cleaning, washing, spraying or coating of waste packaging and containers ■ < 1,000 tonnes of used packaging / week ■ Excludes activities listed in Part B of Section 6.4 of the Environmental Permitting Regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Applicable if the washing of materials is an activity at a ReLY store.
■ 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Treatment of waste for the purpose of recovery ■ Allows limited volumes of certain separated waste materials to be treated – e.g. by sorting, crushing, shredding, densifying. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If this is applicable then Paragraph 15 can no longer be used.



<p>■ 14</p>	<p>■ The manufacture of finished goods from waste</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Metal, plastic, glass, ceramics, rubber, textiles, wood, paper, or cardboard can be manufactured into finished goods ■ These finished goods can also be stored at the site of manufacture 	
<p>■ 13</p>	<p>■ Manufacture and treatment of construction materials and timber products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Waste which arises from demolition or construction work or tunnelling or other excavations can be manufactured into: timber products, straw board, plasterboard, bricks, blocks, roadstone or aggregate ■ Manufacturing of soil or soil substitutes is permitted from waste providing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the manufacture is carried out at the place where either the waste is produced or the manufactured product is to be applied to land ➤ <500 tonnes / day 	
<p>■ 18</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Storage of waste in a secure container ■ Container must be <400m² (for most of the materials listed) ■ BMRC materials it might apply to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ plastics and plastic packaging ■ cans and foils ■ glass 	<p>■ Only applicable if required to store materials listed.</p>



Complex exemptions - These cost ~£500 / year

■ Paragraph	■ What it says	■ Applicability						
■ 19	<p>Waste for construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Only applicable to the materials below.■ Storage <6months and <50,000 tonnes of waste■ Reuse of materials <p>■ This is applicable for the following BMRC materials:</p> <table><tr><th>■ Source of waste</th><th>■ Kind of waste</th></tr><tr><td>■ Concrete , bricks, tiles and ceramics</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Concrete■ Bricks■ Tiles and ceramics■ Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics</td></tr><tr><td>■ Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified</td><td>■ Minerals (for example sand, stones)</td></tr></table> <p>■</p>	■ Source of waste	■ Kind of waste	■ Concrete , bricks, tiles and ceramics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Concrete■ Bricks■ Tiles and ceramics■ Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics	■ Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	■ Minerals (for example sand, stones)	<p>■ This may be more applicable to those who want to use the materials rather than the BMRC.</p>
■ Source of waste	■ Kind of waste							
■ Concrete , bricks, tiles and ceramics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Concrete■ Bricks■ Tiles and ceramics■ Mixtures of concrete, bricks, tiles and ceramics							
■ Wastes from the mechanical treatment of waste (for example sorting, crushing, compacting, pelletising) not otherwise specified	■ Minerals (for example sand, stones)							

Permits are required where no exemption is possible. Standard permits are available for [waste transfer stations](#) and [materials recycling facilities](#). As the ReLY centre is a reuse rather than recycling project this should not be the case.

2. Requirements for transportation

If the ReLY transports waste, they will need to register as a waste carrier. A single registration with EA or SEPA (Scottish Environment Protection Agency) will cover carriage of waste throughout Great Britain. Exemptions are available for some types of waste, but not construction waste. Waste collection authorities, charities and voluntary organisations can apply for an exemption.

Cost: £149, renewal of registration: £102, at the time of writing (2009).



If the ReLY store deals with waste and arranges for someone else's waste to be disposed of or recovered, it must register as a waste broker: This includes arranging for someone else's waste to be disposed of or recovered if you are the operator of the authorised site that the waste is going to.

Cost: Same as waste carrier, but if already registered as a carrier then: £39, at the time of writing (2009).

3. Requirements for those transporting waste to the ReLY Store:

They often do not require registration as a waste carrier but do need to be registered with the EA if the materials transported are building or demolition waste.

If the ReLY returns containers or other materials to a supplier for them to be reprocessed or disposed of, then the ReLY centre must check that the supplier is a registered waste carrier (or exempt from this). The ReLY should also check that they hold an environmental permit (England and Wales) or a waste management licence (Northern Ireland and Scotland) if applicable. These checks involve seeing their certification and need to be done regularly as they might expire or be revoked.

Controlled waste transfer notes:

All transfers of waste must be covered by a waste transfer note that is signed by the transferor and transferee. Copies of all transfer notes must be kept on file for two years. These need to be printed by the ReLY centre. Repetitive transfers can use a 'season ticket', but this requires the transferred waste to remain the same over the period it covers.

More info here: <http://www.netregs.gov.uk/netregs/63209.aspx>.

For further information see www.environment-agency.gov.uk and www.netregs.gov.uk.

4. Applying for a Simple Waste Exemption for Material Handling (based on experience for the South London ReLY centre).

To receive a Simple Waste Exemption the ReLY store needs a quality protocol to be prepared for each waste stream that is intended for collection, along similar lines to a WRAP protocol or WEEE re-classification process used for shipping of electrical items from civic amenity sites abroad. The protocol should take the form of a tick list, as set out in example table below. The ReLY must also have a working plan that contains procedures for what to do should unacceptable material be received at the site.

This requires a simple 'Material Movement Note' form to be filled in by an employee of ReLY store when items are picked up and that a sticker be placed on each item to identify which site it has come from, the date it was picked up and the signature of the person carrying out the protocol confirming that it was suitable for re-use. This Material Movement Note will be similar in style to a waste transfer note and be formally issued when materials are picked up so it can act as a receipt and inventory for the materials that are collected and subsequently handled. This should provide a transparent and auditable procedure.



Protocol step	Details	Pass / fail
1. Items have been stored at all times separate from waste materials, in an appropriate manner i.e. no signs of water damage, dirt etc	Not likely to be damaged or confused with waste	
2. Each unit is in an appropriate container in a suitable condition with a lid that can be opened and resealed easily.	No dents, wont leak, secure lid.	
3. Single type of product (not mixed) in container	Visual inspection	
4. Product type is identified – by label or other means. Required info, eg Hazardous labels are intact and legible	Visual inspection or by paperwork	
5. Useful quantity and quality - more than half full, not separated or contaminated. Tubes of mastic etc should be full and unused	Visual inspection	
6. Stored appropriately – dry, safely stacked	Visual inspection	
7. No other likely hazards to humans or environment, i.e. dented tins with sharp edges	Visual inspection	

Table 1. Paint checklist Example

We are a new professional service which collects surplus reusable building products from construction sites dusts them off and retails them back to the building trade and DIY enthusiasts.

Our service in three easy steps

- 1. Separate and store your reusable materials:** See our guidelines for the materials we collect and how best to store them. For unlisted items in good condition, just call us to discuss collection.
- 2. Call to arrange a collection:** If you're running out of space, our collection team will usually arrive within 48 hours. To ensure the quality of the materials we may ask you to email a photo.
- 3. Reap the benefits...** Become a Regular Reuser and we'll let you know how much waste and carbon emissions you've saved for use in CSR reports. We'll also give you access to local and national press opportunities.

Costs

We're competitively priced compared with other waste disposal routes. At £15 per cubic metre for wood and £35 per 1.5 tonne for all other products that's great value compared with skip hire charges. Our minimum collection is 1.5 tonne or 3 cubic metres of wood.

Collections Area

We cover the London Boroughs of:

Croydon, Sutton, Merton, Kingston, Bromley, Lewisham, Southwark, Greenwich, Bexley, Lambeth, Wandsworth

For collections outside of these areas, call us to discuss.

Contact Us

Kate McPhee , Project Manager: kate.mcphee@bioregional.com: 07814934305



Items we collect

Acceptable used and surplus building products include:	Storage method and condition
Bathroom Suites	Unused toilets, used sinks
Bricks and Blocks (non granite)	Stacked on Pallets (shrink wrapped)
Granite	Stacked on pallets or bagged
Cabinets	Stacked and dry, clean, up-to-date, undamaged
Carpet	Stacked on Pallets, and dry, min 30 sqft, unused only
Cladding	Stacked and dry, unused only
Cement Bags	Unopened, stacked on pallets, well within date, unopened
Doors	Stacked and dry
Electrical, lighting fixtures, parts and supplies, and ceiling fans.	Bagged
Fencing	Stacked
Flooring - Wood	Stacked, at least 6' lengths
Flooring – Ceramic Tiles	Stacked on pallets
Flooring - Vinyl	Stacked or rolled, palletised or bagged, minimum 30 ft
Hardware, knobs, hinges, locks, nails, cabinet pulls, nuts, bolts, screws.	Bagged or Boxed
Insulation	Bagged , boxed or wrapped
Kitchen Units	Stacked and dry, not chipped or scratched
Millwork/trim, wood casing and base (clean), vinyl base,	Stacked and dry
Paint, stain and varnish	Lidded containers
Paving (Non sandstone)	Stacked on pallets
Paving, Sandstone	Stacked on pallets or bagged
Plumbing, usable fixtures, current parts and supplies	Bagged or Boxed
Roofing, 3 bundles of shingles minimum	Stacked on pallets
Sand Bags	Unopened, stacked on pallets
Steel Lintels	
Timber	Stacked undercover, min 6' lengths, nail free
Tools, hand, garden (no power tools)	Stacked
Windows, insulated glass, seals intact, no sashes accepted.	Stacked undercover

Got an unusual or unlisted item in good condition? Call us to discuss collection

Sorry We Cannot Collect the following items:

Single pane windows	tub surrounds	blinds
used carpet	power tools	wallpaper
used toilets	lead based paint materials	toxic materials
	fluorescent lighting	

